

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7220,

號三廿九六十八百八千英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1886.

日六廿月八年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ASKE, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE SPENCER & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, London Wall, Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PHILIP & CO., 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WINE, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENNESSY & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNOZ, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sicciano, Queluz, Lame, Crawford & Co., Flockton, Hedges & Co., Mr. KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Lame, Crawford & Co., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 6 per cent, premium interest.

4.—Interest at rate of 3 per cent, per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank" Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1886. 754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank RECEIVES Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent, per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of

THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,

Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$4,000,000

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROVE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. H. F. DABER, Esq.
H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
H. F. D. SASSEON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 23, 1886. 947

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE TO-DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm at this port. W. HEWETT & CO.

16, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1802

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.

(HONGKONG EXCHANGE)

THE above COMPANY is about to OPEN A BRANCH at this Port to be worked on the same principle as the SHANGHAI EXCHANGE, which has met with the greatest success since instruments of the last pattern have been in use.

Subscription for One Telephone is \$80 per Annum, payable Quarterly in advance.

For full Particulars, apply to

A. J. THOMPSON,

4, Club Chambers,

Agent,

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE CO.,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 22, 1886. 1827

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

IT is hereby notified that for the present and until a GOVERNMENT Officer is appointed in Charge of the Gold Fields, the Government reserve the full right of REFUSING PERMITS to EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIANS or AMERICANS to reside or work in the Segama Gold Fields District.

By His Excellency's Command,

L. B. VON DONOP,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sandakan, 26th August, 1886. 1824

TENDERS

FOR REPAIRS of the Norwegian Barque BOTVID will be RECEIVED at the OFFICE of the Underwriter up to NOON, on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant.

The Government reserve the full right of

REFUSING PERMITS to EUROPEANS,

AUSTRALIANS or AMERICANS to reside or work in the Segama Gold Fields District.

By His Excellency's Command,

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Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sandakan, 26th August, 1886. 1824

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By His Excellency's Command,

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 20, 1886. 1814

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE made special arrangements to RECEIVE CONSTANT SUPPLIES of

New Books,

Selected from the Works of the Best Authors, as they are published.

J U S T R E C E I V E D

THE HISTORY OF PENNEDDYS, by Thackeray (new cheap edition).

OUR SENSATION NOVEL, by McCarthy.

SNOOPING, by Charles E. Leland.

JEMES KAYNE, second series.

UNDER THE RED FLAG, by Bradon.

BAD TO BEAT, by Hawley Smart.

FOR SALE.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

—0—

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.

Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.

Assorted SYRUPS.

Cutting's Table FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.

Sausage MEAT.

CAVIAR.

Potted MEATS.

MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.

Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Green CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
ofCOOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.WORFLE IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KEROSINE LAMPS.

NONPAREIL KEROSINE OIL.

—0—

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qtas. @
\$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qtas. @ \$12.

and \$14.

SAUCONY'S SHERRY.

SAUCONY'S INVALUABLE PORT.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

HERING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSOCIATED LEQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALES and PORTER.

&c., &c., &c.

—0—

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
ofOILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 128

FOR SALE.

JULES M U M M & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts... \$20 per Case of 1 dozen.

Pints... \$21 " 2 "

Dubois Frères & de Gérard & Co.'s

BORDEAUX CLARETS and

WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated "Barley Bree."

WHISKY.—\$7 per Case of 1 dozen.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1886. 1187

S E Z H O P

HAS FOR SALE SAI KUNG LIME

of the Best Quality; always Ready on

hand. PRICE MODERATE.

No. 17, WING FOONG STREET,

Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, July 26, 1886. 1443

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Cambodia, Captain A.

Wilkinson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1886. 1759

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:ALEX. MCNEIL, American ship, Capt. G.
W. DAVID.—Messages Maritimes.ANNA H. SMITH, American ship, Capt.
R. B. BROWN.—Arnold, Barber & Co.

BRITISH SARDINE, British bark, Capt. F.

A. BROWN.—Captain.

NOVEMBER, Norwegian barque, Captain Ch.

HORNSTEIN.—Malches & Co.

GARTNER, British ship, Captain William

GILL.—Baraco Co., Ltd.

GEORGE CURRIE, American ship, Capt. T.
SPENCER.—Master.GRANDER, American ship, Captain T. H.
EVANS.—Malches & Co.HAWTHORN, American ship, Captain Wm.
TAYLOR.—Order.

HYDE, German barque, Capt. C. Bing.

SIMMONS & Co.

J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G.

A. LANE.—Measurine Maritimes.

J. H. BOWERS, American barque, Captain

John A. PLUM.—Chinese.

LOREDO DOONE, British barque, Lynn.

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.

MOUNT LEBANON, Amer. bar'tine, Capt.

CHARL. H. NELSON.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

KRISTEN, British barque, Captain Jas.

NEWTON.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 22, 1886

Prometheus, British steamer, 1,537, J. R.
Webster, Shanghai September 15, via Foo-
chow and Amoy, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWINE.The Co.'s Steamship
Bucco,
Capt. WILKINS, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 23, 1886. 1828

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers through routes
for CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEW-
CHWANG, HANKOW, and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)The Co.'s Steamship
Kingsley,Captain YOUNG, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 23, 1886. 1829

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID,

NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, AND

MARSEILLE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to all Medi-
terranean & Levantine
Ports, ODessa & ALEXANDRIA, and also to NEW YORK & BULNO'S
AYRES (MONTEVIDEO).The Co.'s Steamship
*Rubattino*will be despatched as
above on MONDAY, the
4th October.The Steamers have splendid Accommodation
for Passengers and carry a Doctor
and Stewardess.For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply toCARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 23, 1886. 1830

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
L. SYDNEY will be despatched for
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUES-
DAY, the 12th October, at 3 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.Through Bills of Lading issued for transpor-
tation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels
Packages will be paid at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to parts beyond San Francisco
should be sent to the Company's Office in
Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 604, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARTRAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 23, 1886. 1831

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For AMOY and MANILA.

Per *Zafiro*, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the
24th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Per *Takao*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the
25th inst.For FOOCHOW, SYDNEY, MEL-
BOURNE, &c.Per *Tai-pan*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 25th inst.

For SWATOW, CHEROO & TIENTSIN.

Per *Kewaun*, at 3.30 p.m., on Sat-
urday, the 25th inst.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Per *Antonia*, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 25th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For SAIGON.

Per *Proteo*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
27th inst.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Brindisi* will
be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September,
with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries
beyond, via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements,
Netherlands India, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
and Gibraltar.The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE ENGLISH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by the British Contract
Packet:

Day of Departure.

Noon.—Money Order Office closes.

2 p.m.—Registry of Letters closes.

Posting of all printed matter and
patterns closes.3 p.m.—Mail closed, except for Late
Letters.3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 10 cents until3.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes
entirely.3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late
Fee of 10 cents until time of
departure.

QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, September 23.

OPUM—New Pains, cash... 525

Old " " cash... 510/512

According to an American telegram, it is stated that the British Government has decided to appoint a commission to inquire into the explosion of one of the principal Departments of State and that Chancellor will probably be Chairman. This step, if it has been adopted, is no doubt due to the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, who two years ago, demanded that the departmental expenditure should be cut down by £10,000,000 a year. At the time this demand was made, Lord Randolph said: "I should like to see the House of Commons devote one or even two entire sessions to nothing but finance. I should like to turn the House of Commons loose into our public Departments on a voyage of discovery. I should like to see every one of our public Departments rigorously inquiry into by small Committees of about seven experienced and practical members of Parliament each. . . . I firmly believe that such an inquiry would demonstrate that those useful arrangements of economy of time, economy of labour and economy of money are absolutely unknown in our public Departments." And the result therefore he thought would be—"A decrease of our Foreign Office establishments at home and abroad by at least two-thirds." Nearly all the mechanical work of the War Office could be discharged by intelligent and meritorious non-commissioned officers at about one-half the salaries now paid to the War Office clerks. 3. Reduction of the military expenditure." His idea of letting the House of Commons loose has not been adopted, but the appointment of a commission such as is hinted at in the telegram will doubtless do good.

Active canvassing for the seat on the Legislative Council which will become vacant next month by the departure "on leave" of the Hon. F. D. Sassoon has begun by at least one of those who intend bidding for the seat. Mr Jno. J. Francis, the barrister, has addressed an election circular to the Justices of the Peace, by whom Mr Sassoon was elected. The address takes the form of a short circular covering a letter which Mr Francis forwarded to Mr Sassoon on his leaving definitely from that gentleman that he had determined to go home. In the circular Mr Francis intimates that he proposes offering himself as a candidate for the seat on the Council, and promises, if appointed, to serve the Colony fearlessly and honestly and regardless of any personal interests whatsoever. He then refers his constituents to the letter addressed to Mr Sassoon for the reasons which have induced him to come forward. This letter cannot be said to be remarkable for its modesty, for Mr Francis sets out his eminent qualifications, we might say pre-eminent qualifications, in the most candid and refreshingly attractive manner possible. He begins by saying that he honestly believes that he can do the Colony good and faithful service, and he further says he honestly believes that, as matters stand at present, he can do better service than any other man who could be named for the seat at the moment. He is nearly one of the oldest residents—he came here in 1859—and since 1862 he has taken a lively, and he hopes, an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Colony and he probably knows its history better than any man here with the exception of the Senior Unofficial Member. Without being specially interested in any of the many great branches of business carried on here, he has some knowledge of them all, and is deeply interested in the prosperity and progress of the Colony as a whole. It is he who has been his home; his life's work is here and he rises or falls with it for us. He thinks he has proved himself thoroughly independent in all things and not likely to be prevented by fear or favour from saying or doing what it may be his duty to say or do either as advocate or representative. He, however, lays his chief claim to support, to the fact that he is a trained lawyer, and it seems to him, as he believes it seems to many others, that the unofficial members are frequently at a serious disadvantage in their contests with the Government and with the Government officials for want of legal knowledge and experience to oppose to the opinions and rulings of the Attorney General or his locum tenens. Mr Francis then expounds his "platform." He is in favour of maintaining the absolute freedom of the port, of improving the harbour and its approaches, of placing every facility in the way of shipping and of doing this without direct taxation on shipping or goods. He should also like to see greater facilities afforded by Government for the establishment of manufacturers of all sorts. On the land question, he would introduce reforms in land sales and land tenures. He is in favour of giving the utmost publicity to the proceedings of Council and Committees, especially in connection with finance. He would reform the Council by giving official members more freedom and increasing the unofficial element, and give the community more power and authority through its representatives. He concludes by saying that it seems to him that the Justices of the Peace were specially selected as a nominating body in order that they might send some one to Council not directly connected with Trade and Commerce but some professional man who would bring to the aid of the Legislature other gifts and other training. And it will be seen from this summary of the letter, that

Mr John J. Francis is the man.

ACTIVE CANVASSING FOR THE SEAT ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WHICH WILL BECOME VACANT NEXT MONTH BY THE DEPARTURE "ON LEAVE" OF THE HON. F. D. SASSOON HAS BEEN BEGUN BY AT LEAST ONE OF THOSE WHO INTEND BIDDING FOR THE SEAT.

| THIS YEAR. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Glooms..... | 7 Strs. 11,635,890 lbs. | 1,670,000 lbs. |
| Holts.... | 18 13,434,104 " | 1,743,000 " |
| Sixes.... | 4 2,628,635 " | 630,000 " |
| Fourtes.... | 2 1,377,000 " | 300,000 " |
| Mutals... 2 " | 8,935,560 " | 1,977,000 " |
| Catots... 2 " | 1,057,982 " | 6,478,000 " |
| | | |
| St. Strs. 56,793,531 lbs. | 8,457,421 " | |
| 1 Sailing-vessel | | |
| 38,007,533 lbs. | | |

| LAST YEAR. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Glooms.... | 6 Strs. 5,744,006 lbs. | 1,457,000 lbs. |
| Holts.... | 18 12,058,500 " | 1,929,000 " |
| Sixes.... | 6 2,628,635 " | 1,057,000 " |
| Fourtes.... | 2 1,377,000 " | 300,000 " |
| Mutals... 2 " | 4,459,500 " | 1,100,000 " |
| Catots... 2 " | 1,968,761 " | 588,000 " |
| Outiders 2 " | 2,628,635 " | 598,000 " |
| | | |
| St. Strs. 35,414,429 lbs. | 5,062,949 " | |
| 2 Sailing-vessels | | |
| 37,917,565 lbs. | | |

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Sir George Phillippe, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, Sept. 23.

SENTENCING.

Sentences were pronounced to-day on the prisoners convicted at the Criminal Sessions on Monday and Tuesday.

THE CASE OF DA CRUZ.

The first prisoner called was Da Cruz. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, he said "I did not receive the money from a man in Hongkong but from a Chinaman in Macao."

His Lordship said—"According to the evidence that was given in court, which I have every reason to believe, it seems to me that you were not up to the mark quite as much as Beltran, if perhaps you were not the instigator of it. Some time before it took place you were at Macao, and according to the evidence which the fortune teller gave you consulted her as to what would be Beltran's chance of success in obtaining money from a bank. You were in company with him on the morning in question. You went over to Macao by the same steamer. I have no hesitation in believing that the jury were quite right in finding you guilty of having received this money. Beltran is a Spaniard, and it is quite possible that he had no acquaintance in Macao and that you undertook to aid him in concealing the money. But for your assistance it seems possible, if not probable, that this forgery on Mr Menendez's name would never have taken place. From all I can hear, at the time that Beltran presented and forced this note his character was above suspicion. Yours, on the other hand, was not above suspicion. The offence is a most serious one and it was very easily carried out. The forgery seems to me to be almost perfect. Taking into consideration the whole circumstances of the case, I must deal with you very severely. [The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in penal servitude for ten years.]

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

The next case called was that of Wong Atuk, convicted of stealing a gold watch and several articles of jewellery belonging to Mr Charles Edward Miller.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said—"You took advantage of being a servant to steal your master's goods. The defence you made is a ridiculous one—that you were in need of money to send to your family. After all I can learn this is your first offence and you say you have recently come to the Colony, and I will take that into consideration. The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in prison with hard labour for the space of two years; and I would advise you at the expiry of that term to return to the country from which you came."

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A PRISONER.

Tai Au, who was convicted of murdering a fellow prisoner in Victoria gaol with intent to do grievous bodily harm,

His Lordship—You have been convicted of making a murderous assault upon another prisoner in the gaol, apparently without any provocation, and even according to your own account with very slight provocation. I am informed you are a short sentence prisoner and that your time expires next month. The sentence I am about to pass on you will commence at the expiry of the former sentence. Such assaults must be prevented and proper discipline must be maintained in the gaol. The prison—[cheers].

The prisoner—The sentence is too severe.

His Lordship—You tried to kill the man.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.

Sentence was then pronounced on Un Ahnung, convicted on three counts of embezzling moneys from his employer, Mr Henri Fourrier.

The prisoner said it was on account of his father and mother being ill that he took the money to send home.

The Acting Attorney General said His Lordship had asked for a list of the sums

were, according to the report of the Alte California, highly successful and amply demonstrated that dynamite projectiles can be fired by means of black powder. The dynamite used contained 75 per cent of nitro-glycerine, and is said to have possessed eighteen times the force of the best gunpowder manufactured. Lieutenant Graydon was furnished with a four and a half inch rifle gun from the regular ordnance, and a number of twenty-six pound shells and fusees. He loaded the gun himself, ramming home a dozen thicknesses of asbestos wadding on a three and a quarter pound powder cartridge, and then tenderly shoved the shell in after it. The first four shots proved failures in some respects, three shells bursting in mid air long before reaching the target, which was 2,200 feet off. After this the Lieutenant declined to rely further on fuses that, when cut for ten seconds, only burned one, and for the remaining twenty shots he alternated between detonators and nothing at all but the concussion of heat or other force created by the contact of the shell with the target. In the latter instances the shell was simply stopped with a wooden plug, which seemed to act as well as the finest detonating cap ever patented. Twenty more shots were fired, and with the exception of one which fell short, all wrought great havoc on the bluffs at which they were aimed. Though the cannoneers were at first rather timid, and the laymen was pulled from inside the fort, they latterly grew bolder, and finally pulled the lock string from short range. The Officers of the Board heartily congratulated Lieut. Graydon on his success. This is decidedly a step in the science of war.

BURGLARY AND MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

Ten Ahnung, convicted of burglary and feloniously wounding to prevent apprehension, begged His Lordship not to punish him severely.

His Lordship—You have been convicted of a very serious offence. Three houses were broken into and robbed on that night, and the jury found that you were in possession of a brass pipe that was in one of these houses. And upon that they came to the conclusion, in which they were justified, that you were connected with robbery. You were found hanging about an early hour in the morning, and directly you saw the police constable you ran away and when you were caught you were of one of the men who entered and robbed these houses. If you were convicted of that alone, I should have to give you a severe sentence, but the police are not to be blamed and wounded with impunity. It is lucky for you that the wound was not more dangerous or I should have to give you a still heavier sentence.

The sentence of the Court is that upon the first count you suffer seven years' penal servitude, and on the second two years imprisonment with hard labour, the sentences to be concurrent.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

The last case called was that of Li Aman and Lo Kam Yau, who were convicted of receiving part of the property stolen in the burglary mentioned above.

The first prisoner said it was the second prisoner who asked him to come to his house and sleep with him. He did not know anything about the goods. The second prisoner said the goods were his own.

His Lordship said—"The first prisoner was the man who acted as master of the house, and he also said, when the clothes were taken away by the police, that they belonged to him. The second prisoner was quite a boy and it is quite possible he might have been led on by the first. There was another charge against you both, that of being in possession of another set of articles on the same night, but the Attorney General did not proceed with it. It is just possible that these things might have been thrown away and one of you might have picked them up, but it is hardly probable. You must have known that they were stolen, and the fact of your claiming the clothes although they were worn by the people rubbed showed that you knew. I make a difference between you, because the second prisoner might have been acting under the influence of the first. The first prisoner will be kept in penal servitude for five years, the second will be imprisoned with hard labour for two years.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

By yesterday's American mail we received a copy of the *Daily British Colonist* (a paper published in Victoria, British Columbia) of July 30, which contains the full text of a speech made by Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, at Victoria on the 29th July, on the occasion of his being presented by the community with an address of welcome. The greater part of the speech deals with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is of considerable importance to us here in Hongkong. Sir John Macdonald has been the prime mover in originating and carrying out this gigantic scheme, and to hear from his lips the history of the construction of the line and its possibilities, though most of these have already been described, ought at least to prove interesting. His remarks with regard to the line are as follows:—

I receive this kind address with feelings of great pride and gratification, and here it seems, I do receive the realization of all my dreams and the fruition of all my expectations. [Cheers.] Here in the capital of the Dominion, and especially to British Columbia, from the imperial and military point of view, it will add considerably to our strength. The project is this: At first to establish a fortnightly line of steamers steaming towards a weekly, bi-monthly British Columbia and Hongkong. The vessels will be made on the most modern pattern, and so built that in case of war they can be converted into man-of-war and carry guns or not as transports for munitions and troops. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has offered Her Majesty's government to carry them at the lowest possible rate, and, in fact, have stated that they would leave it to the government to settle that rate. So that in eighteen months' time you may expect to see arriving at your port steamers of the greatest magnitude, speed, and with the largest amount of accommodation consistent with that speed. The Dominion government have not been idle at the other end. The contract between the Allan line of steamers and the Canadian government is about to come to an end and will not be renewed, in order to call for a line of steamers of more modern build and greater speed. We expect to receive these tenders this summer, and so in the course of another season we hope that the great wheat-growing country of the future land in Canada. The line, then, of this great advantage to the whole of Canada, we may look forward to a development of the country from end to end which will exceed the sanguine expectations of even myself, and I have always been sanguine of a future. [Cheers.] The military authorities have come to the conclusion that this is the only safe route in case of a war with Russia, for the defence of India, or an attack upon Australia. England invested a large sum in the Suez canal to defend India. Later events have shown that the canal can be blocked at any time by a friendly vessel sinking in it; and this has called the attention of the British government to the great and overwhelming advantages of a railway from end to end, and in particular to the north of the great belt there is less snow and obstruction from end to end than on any railway lying to the south of it. It passes through a salubrious climate and over a large extent of fertile country, and a greater wheat-growing area than any railway in the United States. There cannot be any better witness to that fact than the American Consul living in Winnipeg, who has again and again repeated, as Mr Seward has agreed, that the great wheat-growing country of the future land in Canada. 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D. GILLES,
Secretary.
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E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1886. 1767

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